

**EIS Analysis of Polyalkylthiophene Films
Electrogenerated on Platinum and Carbon
Felt Supporting Electrodes**

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We obtained the Nyquist diagrams for polythiophene, poly(3-methylthiophene) and poly(3-hexylthiophene) in function of the films thickness and the potential in the anodic process and the cathodic process, in this way we saw the doped and the undoped processes.

In the Figure 1 is possible to see the different Nyquist diagrams in function of the potential and the cathodic or anodic processes. Are two main differences: a) the diagrams are function of the potential and b) for the same potential the behaviour is different in the anodic process and the cathodic process, indicative of the hysteresis phenomena.

The second step is to determine the equivalent circuit for each polymer through the Boukamp program, that can explain the behaviour for each polymer in function of the thickness and the potential.

In the Figure 2 are representing the circuit equivalent circuits for each polymer. The correspondent to polythiophene has a resistance at high frequency (R_s) and resistance parallel to capacitor, for an intermediate frequency and low frequency the behaviour is the same, a resistance in parallel with a capacitor. We haven't seen the impedance diffusion in any case.

The equivalent circuit for poly(3-methylthiophene) is almost the same, but here it's possible to see the diffusion impedance, and for the poly(3-hexylthiophene) we couldn't see the resistance in parallel with a capacitor for intermediate frequencies.

Figure 1.-Nyquist diagrams obtained at different potentials, in the oxidation process (0, 0.5, 0.7, 0.9 and 1.1V) and in the reduction process (0.9, 0.7 and 0.5V)

Figure 2.- Equivalent electrical circuits. References:
1.- H.N. Dihn, P. Vansek, V.I. Birss, J. Electrochem. Soc., 146 (1999) 3324-3334. 2.- B.A. Boukamp, Equivalent Circuit 4.51, University of Twente, Enschede, 1993, The Netherlands